

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

THE C. I. P. Railway had the courtesy to provide a special station at Byculla near the Congress tents although it did not see its way of reducing the fares. We are sorry, we cannot speak in this concern as highly of the courtesy of the authorities of the East India Railway Company. Repeated applications for special accommodation for the unusually large number of delegate passengers were uniformly met with equivocal assurances, which to the surprise and great inconvenience of those concerned ended in something worse than smoke. The delegates who left Calcutta on Saturday and Sunday were literally packed like sardines. The underlings in charge blandly informed them that they had strict orders to see at least ten delegates were stowed away in each second class compartment by way of putting their zeal for their country to some practical test. Compartments reserved for mythical personages delighting in the name of W. Das were thrown open on the arrival of non-delegate passengers and the crush was an effective check on the number of delegates as many had to huddle at the eleventh hour as a three day's dreary journey under conditions like these was a question of life and death to them. This contrasts somewhat strangely with the procedure generally adopted for the convenience of European sportsmen attending the Durwan or the Rungunj races.

It is rumored that the Princess Maud, third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is betrothed to the Duke Ernest, of Schleswig Holstein.

The *Woman's Journal* announces that Lord Salisbury is persuading the Queen to visit Ireland next summer.

CHANDRANATH KRISHNAJI LAXMON NULKAR, C. I., a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE hearing of the case of the Emin Relief Expedition Committee vs. Tippoo Tib, the ex-slave of the British, has commenced before the Consular Court at Zanzibar. The Committee claims ten thousand pounds for damages for Tippoo's breach of contract, as well as for various acts detrimental to the expedition. The Court has ordered Tippoo's agent at Zanzibar to disburse ten thousand pounds belonging to Tippoo which he has in his hands.

According to a despatch Serpo Pinto has occupied the whole of the Shire region.

THE chief Bwanaheri is advancing with a large force on Pangani. The scouting party sent from Pangani has been partly repulsed, wounding a German officer. Major Wissman has started with all his available force to attack Bwanaheri.

STUDENTS intending to appear as candidates at the ensuing B. L. examination of the Calcutta University have applied to the Syndicate that their examination, instead of being held as at present arranged on 17th March and the following days may commence on a date not earlier than 21st April. In consequence of large additions having been made to the course for the examination, they have found it difficult so to regulate their studies as to be prepared in March. Towards the close of the Session they find that they cannot expect to be fully prepared before April. Besides, several of the text books that they are required to read are not available in Calcutta and the book-sellers inform them that it will be sometime yet before those books can be got. Although we are opposed on principle to hot weather examinations, we hope that under pressing circumstances like these their reasonable prayer will be granted. The Entrance and First Arts candidates have been granted some little respite and nothing can be lost by a little delay in the B. L. Examination necessitated by unforeseen exigencies. We understand similar applications have been made by students of Rajshye, Hoogly, Cuttack, Dacca and Krishnagore.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have telegraphed Mr. Gladstone sincerely congratulating him on his eightieth birthday.

TUESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

MR. Bradlaugh, on being interviewed by the correspondent of the *Englishman* at Bombay said that he had been most favourably impressed with the Congress. He regarded it as a hopeful sign that people living at opposite ends of India can be brought together and discuss matters with so much moderation. He had dealt with the Congress from a Parliamentary point of view. If those connected with it were disposed to resort to methods which he thought illegal, it would prevent him from being able to treat it at all from a Parliamentary point of view, but he saw no signs of that. Of course it was quite true that, on a large continent like this, with such an enormous population, they got in certain districts matters which pressed very hardly on the people; and those who dealt with such matters perhaps expressed themselves in stronger language than those who did not feel the pinch, but that was found in all great movements. You cannot judge a movement by what you may think the special extremeness of language of one or two men. You must judge it by its general tendency, and the declarations of its huge majority. He would think it ridiculous to say that the Congress was seditious because some individual might or might not have been extravagant in the way he expressed himself on a matter on which he felt deeply. He thought the Congress movement had the enormous advantage, if it had no other, of attracting the attention of the English press and English public to a consideration of Indian questions. He did not agree that all India official government had been bad, but he did think that when the executive control was limited to a narrow class, perhaps naturally, that class considers itself almost infallible, if not quite so, and was not only jealous of any criticism, but regarded criticism very much as the Pope might regard criticism of one of his Bulls. In one case it is political heresy against which hard names are used, and in the other some poor wretch is excommunicated. Mr. Bradlaugh was questioned regarding the admission of Natives as Volunteers, the repeal of the silver duties, and the abolition of the income tax, on all which subjects he gave guarded replies.

THE European Mercantile community has naturally strong objections to the new provision in the Port Trust Bill which lays down:—"In case any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring may have been, without the assent of the Local Government, made, erected, or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port shall be extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring shall have been made, erected or fixed, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to remove, fill up, or destroy such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring, without making any compensation therefor. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the payment of such sum (if any) as under the circumstances may seem to it fair and equitable." It is felt that the saving clause is no sufficient recognition of the services rendered to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country by European enterprise and capital. The section concerns the rights of mill companies and others whose commercial instinct and enterprise have led them to erect works within easy reach of the river and to construct jetty accommodation in connection with their works for the convenience of traffic. If the new section be strictly enforced all these jetties and wharves may be swept away much to the loss and inconvenience of their owners if we may so call them. It is difficult to see what useful end may be served by this provision unless it emphasises Crown rights to the foreshore. If we understand aright the mill-owners and companies concerned have never desired to dispute such rights, the acknowledgment of which may be easily secured by less heroic measures. The Chamber of Commerce has under the new law the gift of another seat on the Trust but the prayer of the National Chamber of Commerce and of the people's association at Howrah in this concern have been, we notice with regret, completely ignored. There is time yet to reconsider this anomaly and we trust its revision will be strongly pressed for.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

ACCORDING to the *Eastern Herald* Mr. Henvey of the Central India Political Agency is emulating his illustrious predecessor Sir Lepel Griffin. We have no desire to judge of him without hearing the other side of the case. But for the present the following is all the available material. It appears that taking advantage of Mr. Henvey's presence at Mhow, some of the leading members of the Central Indian Association suggested an address, setting forth the wants and inconveniences of the residents of Mhow, and the remedies thereof. It was determined to present only a complimentary address, and to send a memorial subsequently relating to business matters. The editor of the *Herald* is Secretary of the Association, and wrote to ask permission for a deputation to pay a complimentary visit, and present an address. An answer was sent to the effect that the Agent to the Governor-General's stay was so short that he found it difficult to appoint an hour: but if the Secretary or other gentlemen of Mhow wished to call upon him privately, his hours for receiving visitors would be from 12 to 2 on the following day. A letter was sent, stating that certain gentlemen would call at the time named, 13 names being appended. The following is the account of what followed:—

The name of the editor of the *Herald* was the last on the list of names, but the Nazir said he had been ordered to take in the card of Mr. M. N. Chatterjee first, which was accordingly done. Upon being shown into the reception tent, Mr. M. N. Chatterjee was received by Mr. Henvey, and Mr. Tucker was also present. After Mr. M. N. Chatterjee had taken the chair, the Agent to the Governor-General opened the conversation in the following manner:—

MR. HENVEY: Are you the editor of the *Eastern Herald*?

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir.

MR. HENVEY: Your publication about the Native States does lots of harm. You had better leave the Native State alone.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: There happen many things which would not be good for our publication.

MR. HENVEY: Are you the enemy of the Burwani State?

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: Not in the least.

MR. HENVEY: Your Burwani letters did more harm than good. They are mostly written by interested persons.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: But we have published both sides of the question without passing any opinion of our own.

MR. HENVEY: This morning's paper also contains a sarcastic letter about Burwani. (Munshi) Chandiprasad would have been removed six months ago but for your publication. Then about Colonel Muir, we would have removed him long ago, but for your interference we had to keep him over two, three months in his place. It is a great inconvenience to have to remove officers in this way. I don't like to be dictated to by the *Eastern Herald*.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: Oh, no, Sir, you need not.

MR. HENVEY: You wanted to sue Colonel Muir for heavy damages.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: I have not given up the idea of suing him yet.

MR. HENVEY: You won't have such heavy damages from him.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: I will be quite content with one anna.

MR. HENVEY (in a sarcastic manner): Will you?

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir and I know where to get it.

MR. HENVEY (rising from the chair warmly): You mean to say you get no justice in Central India?

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: No, Sir, I don't mean that in the least. I beg your pardon.

MR. HENVEY (warmly): I won't have insolence here.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: I never meant that, I beg your pardon.

MR. HENVEY: I have nothing to do with you any more. You leave the place (opening the chick at the doorway in a threatening posture) Take care what you are about.

MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir, so I do.

MR. HENVEY: Koi hi? (meaning to turn Mr. Mohendra Nath Chatterjee out of the tent). MR. M. N. CHATTERJEE: It is most ungentle—(He then left the tent.)

A copy of the above report was sent to the Agent to the Governor-General for his perusal, with a letter to Mr. Tucker before its publication.

The letter is as follows:—

Eastern Herald Office, No. 163, Main Street, Mhow, December 28, 1889.

To A. Tucker, Esq., C. S., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir,—I beg to enclose the accompanying report of my interview with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to-day. To the best of my memory, I consider that I have left out nothing of what took place there. I shall be much obliged by your kindly informing me whether I have left out anything from the report. I further beg that you will be pleased to lay it before the Agent to the Governor-General, and favour me with his opinion as regards its correctness. If I am not favoured with a reply by to-morrow evening, I shall consider that no additions or alterations are necessary, and that it is correct.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MOHENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE.

Here was an Editor and Secretary of a Political Association bullied in a manner that reflects credit on

credit on the officer concerned and for no fault that one can think of. We would feign disbelieve this of Mr. Henry for he is on all accounts an estimable officer. There is something, we are afraid, in the 'political' atmosphere which turns the best of men into something contrary. But command over temper is indispensable in officers filling so important posts as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. We trust a satisfactory explanation of this adventure will be forthcoming.

THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

News has been received that the followers of the Sultan of Amphila have murdered two French Missionaries on the road between Zeilah and Harrar.

MR. GASPER'S motion of contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the Prince's Reception was never brought on for reasons that have not been made public. Sir Henry Harrison surmised that the fact of the Reception Committee having abundant funds was the reason of Mr. Gasper's absence. To our knowledge the Reception Committee never went abegging for Municipal Charity and Mr. Gasper's motion always appeared to us to be one of principles, for even when the requisition was sent in the Reception Funds stood at the respectable figure of half a lac. As for sufficiency of funds, money is not required only for the purposes of *lavashta*. Sir Henry L. Harrison was good enough to say there was not the slightest doubt that Mr. Gasper's motion was strictly in accordance with the law and that there was nothing in it contrary to law and it might very well have been discussed and considered supposing funds were wanted. Sir Henry L. Harrison's legal friends however had all along wanted to make out a contrary case considering which these were certainly brave utterances for him to risk when the enemy made no sign of appearance. It is somewhat remarkable however that Sir Henry L. Harrison would not allow Mr. Osmond to move Mr. Gasper's resolution in his absence on the pretence that such a course would thwart Mr. "Gasper's intentions" as if to respect and be guided by them was the prime object of Sir Henry L. Harrison's life. Mr. Gasper's intentions might be very laudable but they would not be binding upon others of his turn of thinking nor would they justify Mr. Osmond's coercion. So far as exercise of discretion goes Sir Henry and his *challas* might well take a leaf out of Mr. Gasper's book though they are fond of telling the public that they had naught to do with the historic rowdysim at the Town Hall. But how can it be that Mr. Gasper's notice of motion was closely followed by an appeal on behalf of the so called Permanent Memorial Fund? Is not this a part of the Roman Manuvre also? For no sooner was Mr. Gasper's motion dropped, if dropped it ever was, Sir Henry informed the meeting that there was no further necessity of considering the appeal for the one followed and depended upon the other. Here was a sad confusion of faith indeed for the ill-concealed desire to put up the appeal as a convenient counterfoil for the more formidable "motion" will be manifest to the most casual observer. Is there any justification for this ruse?

The members of the Bombay Secular Society waited upon Mr. Bradlaugh and presented him with an address which congratulated him on his recovery from his recent illness, and alluded to the invaluable services which he had rendered to struggling humanity by the fearless advocacy of justice and truth, and in helping the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the people to choose their own representatives irrespective of caste or creed. Reference was also made to the removal of the oaths test from the English statute book and Courts of Justice. The address concluded by bringing to his notice the fact that India presented a wide field for the propagation of free thought, and asked Mr. Bradlaugh to extend them his powerful support in this direction. Mr. Bradlaugh, in reply, remarked that the deputation had overrated not only what he had done, but the circumstances under which it had been done. It would have been impossible to carry such a Bill as the Oaths Bill in an English Parliament had there not been a general disposition to recognize that for which he and his supporters contended, namely, a higher measure of civil and religious liberty. Speaking of his admission to Parliament, he said that he had had a fight because there were laws hostile to the opinions he held, but here in India, if he understood rightly, the law was very reasonable and fair to all, and they had only got, with the growth of education, to let the truth or falsity of opinions gradually be established. He had not been afraid to belong to a minority, but his difficulties had not been so great as his supporters painted them, and any little hardships he had suffered had been more than compensated for by the goodwill they and everybody had towards him.

FRIDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

LORD SALISBURY is suffering from influenza since the 24th December, but the fact is concealed from the public, the strictest secrecy being enjoined. The Queen sent Sir William Jenner. Lord Salisbury was in a state of collapse last Thursday, and remained in bed for three days. Since he has been confined to his room, the attack has been very severe and will have the effect of probably keeping Lord Salisbury indoors for a fortnight as there is a danger of its developing into pneumonia.

SIR JOHN GROSSE is appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The influenza is spreading in London and is already making inroads in the political and official class. In Paris the epidemic is decreasing.

EMIN Pasha has arranged to pass the winter in Berlin, promising to use afterwards his best influence in establishing German influence in Africa.

THE Paris *Siecle* declares that there was a Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar. Several arrests in the Palace have taken place where an officer killed one of the suspects.

BRAZILIAN revolutionists chose to tell all the world that their action was prompted by the conduct of the Empress whose undue leanings to the Roman Church were supposed to give great offence to the people. The alleged cause of the revolution has now been removed by the sudden death of the Empress who has succumbed to the effects of the gout of the heart. Her death will of course make no alteration in the revolutionist programme. But the affair is not likely to prove quite a bloodless one in the long run as was expected in the beginning. The oppressive administration of the Provisional Government is not calculated to make it very popular and a powerful mutiny in the army has yet to be subdued. The Prime Minister of Dom Pedro has not yet ceased to appeal on behalf of the Republic and some foreign Governments do not look upon the Republic with over-friendly feelings.

THE Congress has naturally some enemies in the conservative papers of England. The *Morning Post*, commenting on the Congress, declares that to encourage attempts made for the purpose of achieving Hindoo predominance will be intensely distasteful to the other peoples of India. The paper attacks the idea of a Congress is fraught with peril for the existence of the Indian Empire. The *Standard*, without impeaching the motives of its promoters that the electoral scheme which has been adopted means simply the mechanical election of the Congress party. If the choice of the "illiterate millions" is unfettered, it will be the maddest game of chance. As for the achievement of Hindoo predominance it is a myth that exists nowhere but in the imagination of those who wish the Congress no good. The proceedings of all Congress have repeatedly shown that there has been a praiseworthy desire throughout that no section of the community can obtain undue predominance. If any does, the remedy is entirely in the power of the other sections if only they will choose to exercise it. As for the criticism of the *Standard* it is borne out by neither Mr. Bradlaugh's Draft Bill nor Mr. Eardly Norton's resolution advocating the adoption of its principles. The fate of the different amendments moved on Mr. Norton's amendment might well have convinced our scrupulous contemporaries that if the Indian reformers err in the first instance it will be on the side of moderation. These adverse criticisms in the columns of influential English papers show beyond doubt that Mr. Yule's "stage of abuse" is well nigh passed and the stage of partial concession is fast approaching. By the time that the next Congress meets in some Bengal town, to be fixed upon hereafter, the movement may well be expected to gather sufficient strength to belie these forebodings. Mr. Bradlaugh's powerful advocacy in and out of Parliament will be of great assistance in winning our object and if our delegates to England next summer do their duty a great advance towards dispelling popular prejudices in England will have been made. We regret that unusual pressure upon our space in this issue prevents our noticing Mr. Bradlaugh's admirable speech at any length. A spirit of caution breathes throughout his utterance that is highly reassuring, in so far that it will convince our adversaries that Mr. Bradlaugh at all events will not plunge us head long into the vortex of English party politics. He will not submit to be dictated through good and evil but must work in his own light and will always strive to advocate but what is right. His best endeavours will be directed towards the attainment of greater happiness of India's people, greater peace under Britain's rule, and greater comfort for the whole of Britain's subjects.

SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

THE Eden Memorial Committee who had long completed their labours have now closed their accounts. They have given the city one of the finest of the few statues it boasts of and the surplus of their funds have been fittingly made over to the District Charitable Society.

PRINCE Albert Victor's arrival at Calcutta on Friday last was announced by two successive Royal Salutes, one fired as the vessel carrying His Royal Highness arrived off the Prinsep's Ghat and the other as His Highness stepped ashore. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor attended by their respective staff received His Royal Highness on the Pontoon. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal, and various other Officers were in attendance at the landing stage. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of Council, and the Brigadier-General Commanding, were presented to the Prince Albert Victor of Wales by the Viceroy. His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, Behar, G. O. I. E. Nawab Sir Sayed Hasan Ali Khan, Bahadur, K. O. I. E. of Murshidabad, Premier Noble of Bengal, and Maharaja, Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur K. O. S. I. President of the Reception Committee, were introduced to His Royal Highness by the Viceroy. The Prince then received an address from the Calcutta Municipality and guards of honor were drawn up at the Ghat at the Government House. The following was the order of the Royal cortege:—

A Staff Officer, Presidency District.
A Troop of Native Cavalry.
The Officers of the District Staff on horseback.
The Calcutta Mounted Volunteers.
A Troop of the Viceroy's Body-Guard.
The carriage containing—
His Royal Highness the Prince, Albert Victor of Wales.
An Equerry in immediate attendance upon His Royal Highness.
His Excellency the Viceroy.
An Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.
A Troop of the Body-Guard.
The Commissioner of Police rode at the side of the Prince's carriage.
The Viceroy's carriages containing—
Sir Edward Bradford, K. C. S. I. and others of His Royal Highness's Suite.
The Viceroy's Staff and Guests.
A Troop of Cavalry.

THE *Times*' comments on the Indian Congress are to a great extent written in a satirical strain. It says that logic facts are against the electoral scheme of the Congress, genuine representative system being impossible under the present conditions.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite introduced a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885. The Printing Presses and Books Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

At the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal held today the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and amend the Rules for the Conduct of Business at the meeting of the Council. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison introduced the Bill to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, and Act II, 1887, which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Nolan and Allen and the mover, with instruction to report thereon. Sir Henry Harrison also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The same member moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Port of Calcutta, and to the appointment of Commissioners for the said port, be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

THE Bengal Club Dinner to Prince Albert Victor will take place in the Club premises on Wednesday, next at 7-30 p. m. It is supposed to be unlikely that His Royal Highness will go to Barrackpore at all as at first expected. His Royal Highness was present at the Ballygunge steeple chase this afternoon.

POET Browning's funeral took place at Westminster Abbey on Tuesday. The Abbey was crowded. Nine men of eminence in the literary and artistic world were the pall-bearers and numbers of celebrities attended.

At a Banquet given at the Mansion House in Dublin, Her Majesty's health was proposed for the first time after several years. It was, however, drunk in silence.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890.

RETROSPECT OF 1889.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL.

The curtain has dropped over another year. When the year 1889 opened we were engaged in carrying on negotiations with the Lamas of Lhasa through the Chinese Amban for a final settlement of the Thibet-Sikkim question. The progress of these negotiations was hindered by a claim advanced by the Government of Peking to suzerainty over Sikkim, and Mr. Hart, an Englishman employed under that Government was sent out to assist the Chinese Amban. Mr. Hart spent several months in Sikkim and at Darjeeling and tried his best to fulfil his mission; but his efforts in this direction were not attended with much success. While the negotiations were proceeding the Sikkim Field force was broken up and a small garrison was left at Gnaton to prevent the Thibetans renewing their aggressive policy in Sikkim. Towards the close of the year the basis of an arrangement was settled between the Chinese Government and the English Foreign Office, and it was hoped that a satisfactory arrangement would be concluded in a short time. In the autumn of 1888 punitive expeditions had been undertaken in three directions in the frontier districts of Upper Burma. The most important of these expeditions was directed against the Chins. The military operations conducted in the Chin Hills last cold season resulted in the establishment of a strong post (Fort White) in the heart of the country. And while these operations were going on, an expedition was ordered against the Lushais of the Chittagong Hills, with a view to punish them for their raids on some villages lying within our frontier. As this expedition commenced its work late in the season it could not do much last year. Military operations were, therefore, recommenced in the Chin and Lushai Hills in the autumn and were still in progress when the year closed.

The rebellion of Ishak Khan in the north of the Hindu Kush had been suppressed towards the end of 1888, and in the spring of last year Amir Abdur Rahman himself proceeded to Afghan-Turkestan and assumed the Government of the province. He was obliged to take this step as he had no one whom he could really trust to make his Deputy in a position so important as the Governorship of Afghan-Turkestan. As the year closed it was rumoured that Amir Rahman's relative Bobadil has been appointed Governor of Afghan-Turkestan. There was a rising in Badakshan, but it was put down without much difficulty. Russia was, as usual, active in Central Asia, and not only pushed on the railway from Chardmi along the left bank of the Oxus to Kerki, but also resolved on the construction of a new line in a different direction—namely, from Samarkand to Sherabad, and thence to one of the ferries on the Oxus north of Balkh. The Shah of Persia made a second tour in Europe in the summer and visited Russia, Germany, England, France, Austria and Italy. Russia and England vied with each other in giving a hearty reception to the King of Kings and in securing His Majesty's friendship. As a result of the Shah's visit to England, an Anglo-Persian Bank was established by Royal Charter at Teheran, and the capital required for this undertaking was easily raised in London. Russia did not lag behind. A company was immediately started at Moscow for developing commercial relations with Persia, and the world looked upon the formation of such a company in the ancient capital of Russia as a reply to the establishment of an Anglo-Persian Bank at Teheran. Russia was also very active on the Armenian frontier. The Kurds having committed terrible outrages on the poor Armenians, it was at one time apprehended that Russia would declare war against Turkey; but this apprehension was not realised. The author of the Armenian atrocities, Moussa Bey, was recalled to Constantinople and put on his

trial. Witnesses were summoned from Armenia, but on their arrival at the Sultan's capital they were arrested and thrown into prison. Moussa Bey was ultimately tried and acquitted of the charges brought against him. An Anglo-Siamese Mission was appointed to settle the boundaries of Siam on the Karen frontier and also to deal with the question of Shan territory to the north. Mr. Ney Elias was appointed British Commissioner and the Mission commenced its work towards the close of the year. Russia concluded an arrangement with Corea, which in fact placed that Kingdom under her influence. This step, it was feared, would lead to misunderstanding between Russia and China, inasmuch as the latter Power had always claimed suzerainty over Corea. The establishment of Muscovite influence in Corea was a serious thing not only for China, but also for England, as it increased Russia's opportunities of successfully threatening British possessions in the Pacific.

In Europe all the States kept themselves armed to the teeth as before, and were fully prepared to meet the worst; but the year fortunately passed away without the outbreak of any hostilities. There were disturbances in Crete, and at one time the situation there became critical. It was, of course, strongly suspected that Russia was the moving power behind Greece which had taken up the cause of the Cretan Christians. The Government of Athens addressed to the Powers a Note demanding their intervention in Crete and threatening that if they did not interest themselves in the restoration of order, Greece would interfere for the protection of the Christian population. The Note was, however, coolly received by the Powers to whom it had been addressed. Chakir Pasha was sent by the Porte with plenary powers to restore order in Crete and he conducted himself in a very high-handed manner. Greece however, having been snubbed by the Powers kept herself quiet and did not attempt to break the peace of Europe. It was curious to find that a cheerful optimism characterised the utterances of the Monarchs who control the destinies of Europe in their general estimate of the political situation on the occasions when they met their Parliaments; but this was invariably qualified by the announcement of measures for strengthening the military position of their respective countries. The Emperor of Germany demanded an addition of half a million of men to his army. The Emperor of Austria found it necessary to re-arm his forces immediately. The President of the French Republic discovered that a large increase of ships and cannon was required without delay, while the King of Italy thought it desirable to strengthen his army and navy. But the friendly meetings of these different Monarchs during the past year tended to strengthen the good understanding existing among them. The visits of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Italy to Berlin did not possess any particular significance, as they did not herald any new departure in European politics. They, however, confirmed the impression that it was intended to make the league between the three Powers known as the Triple Alliance last for the future—an alliance which is justly regarded as the corner-stone of the edifice of European peace. The visit of the Emperor of Germany to England was, however, a matter of exceptional importance. The Kaiser spent a whole week in the country of his mother and met with a most enthusiastic reception from its Sovereign and people. A grand naval review at Spithead and a sham fight at Aldershot held in his honor enabled him to see something of England's military strength. This visit not only removed the misunderstanding between the English and German Courts which had for some time existed, but also tended to strengthen the Triple Alliance. The closer intimacy of England and Germany naturally caused some irritation at St. Petersburg, but the feeling which it aroused in France was indignation. During the past year the Czar also paid his over-due visit to Berlin, but the event left the political situation much as it was before. It did not affect the Triple Alliance, and no compact was entered into between Germany and Russia likely to endanger its permanence. After the Czar's visit to Berlin, Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Chancellor, proceeded thither and held a conference with Prince Bis-

marck, and it was suspected that the result of the conference was an agreement to depose Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The royalties of Europe gathered at Athens to witness the marriage of the heir to the Greek throne to the sister of the wearer of the Iron Crown. The German Emperor after his sister's wedding paid his promised or rather threatened visit to the Sultan, and it was believed that important consequences would ensue from the meeting between the Kaiser and the Sultan. The Servians and Bulgarians, in one important particular, came to an understanding during the past year by settling their long pending dispute regarding the Servian Railway Company; but their mutual armaments continued. The Servians, however, showed no willingness to be made the tools of Russia in creating unpleasantness with Bulgaria. An Anti-Slavery Conference met at Brussels towards the close of the year. The Conference which was under the patronage of the great Powers marked an epoch in the history of the movement in favour of human freedom and a distinct advance in European opinion. It was confidently expected that the deliberations of the Conference would lead to the adoption of effectual means for ameliorating the lot of millions of our fellow-creatures and for purging the map of Africa from the shame cast on it by the institution of slavery. France was too much occupied with her domestic affairs to attend to matters of foreign policy, and this circumstance contributed not a little to the temporary tranquility of the European situation. The great Exhibition at Paris was attended with unmeasured success and rendered memorable by a visit paid to it by Mr. Gladstone, who carefully inspected the Indian Court and made a short speech. An International Monetary Conference assembled at Paris; but it stood on a perfectly different footing from those which had preceded it, as it was not an assembly of delegates empowered to represent the monetary policies of their respective Governments. The Conference being merely a gathering of private authorities on the currency question, its deliberations proved result-less.

The affairs of the Dark Continent occupied a good deal of public attention during the past year. The Dervishes under the command of Wad-el-Njumi, the conqueror of Khartoum and the slayer of Gordon, appeared on the borders of Egypt; but a crushing defeat was inflicted on them at Toski by General Grenfell, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Wad-el-Njumi, one of the ablest Generals which the Mahdist movement had produced in the Soudan was killed, and fully one-half of his fighting men were slain, and the remainder became so dispirited that it was doubted whether they would be able to find their way back to Khartoum. The glorious success achieved by Mr. Stanley in rescuing Emin Pasha from his perilous position in the Soudan created a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. The fortitude displayed by this clear-sighted and intrepid explorer in braving hardship and peril and in cutting his way through obstacles of all kinds in the fulfilment of a noble mission won universal admiration. Stanley had foreseen that the Mahdists would conquer Equatorial Africa and he found it in their hands. But the German Expedition under the command of Dr. Peters met with a different fate. Dr. Peters had started from V. in search of Emin Pasha and to annex as much territory as he could on behalf of the German East Africa Company. German Colonial politicians were confident of Dr. Peter's success, but it was reported that he and his men had been massacred. The fate of the German Expedition brought into strong relief the genius and intrepidity of Stanley, who had deliberately chosen a route that the talent of the exploring world unhesitatingly condemned. The German Expedition under the command of Captain Wissmann, however, resulted in placing a large extent of the coast territory, some 1,500 miles in length, under German protection, and the act was sanctioned by the Berlin Foreign Office. As this territory really formed part of the possessions of the British East African Company, it was expected that the English Foreign Office would lodge a strong protest in the German Chancellery against the repeated intrusion of Germany on a part of East Africa which was regarded as being under British influence. But if Lord Salisbury ever entertained such an intention, it was never carried out.

Captain Wissmann also succeeded in stamping out the export of slaves in German East African territory. The Sultan of Zanzibar, too, took an important step last year for securing the emancipation of slaves in his dominions. He issued a proclamation authorizing England and Germany to search all vessels belonging to Zanzibaris for slaves, and declared that all persons entering his territory should be free. A difficulty arose between Spain and Morocco. A band of Riffians having seized and pillaged a Spanish coast vessel and carried off its Captain and crew to the interior, the Madrid Government demanded of the Sultan of Morocco the release of the captives and the payment of an indemnity. This demand was complied with and the matter amicably settled. Italy assumed enormous responsibilities by establishing a protectorate in Abyssinia. She thus obtained in Africa a safe frontier and a vast Kingdom open to Commerce and Colonization. She notified to the Powers that she would henceforth control the foreign relations of Ethiopia. A difficulty arose between England and Portugal in connection with Zambesi and Nyassaland. Portugal sought to annex a belt of territory running across the Continent of Africa from Zambesi to Benguela, thus entirely cutting off the further development of British South Africa towards the north. As this move clashed directly with British interests and with British treaty engagements, Lord Salisbury instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon to notify to the Portuguese authorities that the English Government could neither recognise the claims of Portugal over Mashonaland and Mokolokaland, nor admit her pretensions in respect of the territory to its north and of the Zambesi, which covers an immense tract approaching the frontiers of the Congo Free State and the watershed of Lake Nyassa. The reply of the Lisbon Government to Lord Salisbury's Note was received favourably at the English Foreign Office, as it evidenced a desire on the part of Portugal to treat the Nyassaland question in a conciliatory spirit.

Late in the year a Revolution occurred in Brazil. The garrison of Rio Janeiro rose and killed the Minister of Marine, who attempted to quell the rising. The insurgents proclaimed a Republic in Brazil and nominated a Provisional Government with General Fonseca at its head. The Emperor Dom Pedro and his Minister were banished from the country. It was at first believed that a bloodless Revolution had been effected and that the Emperor would quietly accept his fate. But shortly afterwards mutiny appeared in the army and riots and disorderly conduct were frequent. As the year closed it was stated that the situation of the Provisional Government had become critical and that Brazil was in a state of anarchy. Owing to the events in Brazil, the Republicans in Portugal issued a manifesto in favour of the abolition of the monarchy. The Samoan question cropped up again and as, on the previous occasion, it was connected with Germany's action in the island. A Conference of the representatives of the three Powers concerned—England, Germany and America,—was held at Berlin to discuss the Samoan question, and it resulted in the recognition of Mafetua by the three Powers who have taken Samoa under their wing. The troubles which had disturbed that unfortunate kingdom for so many years thus came to an end.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

The time and attention of the British Parliament being absorbed with other matters, Indian affairs did not excite much interest in either the House of Lords or the House of Commons during the past Session. The number of debates on Indian questions in the Lower House was small, while there was not a single regular discussion upon those in the Upper House. An interesting debate on the Excise policy of the Indian Government was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith. He brought forward a resolution declaring that the fiscal system of the Government of India led to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor and opium shops in a large number of places in defiance of Native opinion, and that such increased facilities for drinking produced a steadily growing consumption. The resolution which was ably seconded by Mr. W. S. Caine and supported by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, was carried against the Government by a majority of

ten votes. Encouraged by this success Mr. Smith moved in the following week a resolution condemning the Indian opium trade with China. His resolution affirmed that the House of Commons viewed with regret the history of England's opium policy towards China, and regarded the traffic in that drug as injurious to the true interests of the Chinese. The resolution was seconded by Sir Joseph Pease. Sir John Gorst and Sir Richard Temple, however, had no difficulty in showing that even if the Indian opium trade with China was completely suppressed the Chinese would not give up their habit of using the drug and that the abolition of the traffic would involve the needless sacrifice of a large amount of Indian revenue. The House was convinced of the soundness of this view and rejected Mr. Smith's motion by a large majority. The alleged grievances of the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service were again laid before the House, and their champion this time was Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, unlike Mr. H. S. King, merely demanded an enquiry into the matter by a Select Committee of the House. Sir Roper contended that his clients believed that at the commencement of their service they had been promised that their pensions would be paid in sterling. Sir John Gorst pertinently pointed out that if the Secretary of State has broken a contract which he had made, the law was open to those who considered themselves aggrieved by his action. The House took this sensible view of the case, and rejected Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion, though by a smaller majority than that which had thrown out Mr. King's resolution in the previous year. An interesting discussion on the Bombay Mamlatdar's guarantee question was raised by Dr. Cameron, who wanted the House to condemn Lord Reay's action in having granted an indemnity to certain officials, in order to induce them to give evidence against Mr. Arthur Crawford. In the course of the debate a remarkable speech was delivered by Professor Bryce, the eminent jurist, who showed conclusively that it was absolutely necessary to give some indemnity to the witnesses, and that if a indemnity had not been given, it would have been impossible to elicit the facts of the Crawford case. Professor Bryce urged with great force that the violation of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government, to the witnesses would be a very bad example of the honour and faith of the Bombay Government and he nobly vindicated Lord Reay and his colleagues. Dr. Cameron's motion was withdrawn and the matter left to be dealt with by the Secretary of State. A small Bill was introduced in the House of Commons with the object of reducing the number of members for the India Council from 10 to 15 at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The motion for the second reading of this measure gave rise to an instructive debate, in which Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir George Campbell took a leading part. Sir George urged the postponement of the Bill till an inquiry had been instituted into the working of the Act of 1858. But the House did not accept this most reasonable suggestion. The Indian Budget was, as usual, introduced in the last week of the Session and Sir John Gorst made his statement to empty benches. As might have been expected, he took a rose-colored view of the financial situation of India, and Sir Richard Temple was in his robust mood of optimism. The unfavourable position of Indian finance was made clear by Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir George Campbell, while Sir Roper Lethbridge demanded a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs. But the House paid no heed to the views expressed by these gentlemen and agreed to the usual resolution. Though the number of debates on Indian subjects in the House of Commons was small, questions regarding the affairs of this country were frequently asked by Mr. Bradlaugh and other friends of India. In the House of Lords there was an interesting conversation—we cannot call it a debate—on the silver plate duties. Lord Northbrook brought forward this subject and expressed an earnest hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would soon find himself in a position to do away with the obnoxious duties and the compulsory system of hall-marking.

The interest which Indian affairs excited in England outside Parliament was, however, very encouraging. Questions relating to this country

were frequently discussed with much ability both on the platform and in the periodical Press. For this the people of India were mainly indebted to Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. William Digby, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir William Hunter, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Caine, and other friends of India. The Indian Political Agency was very active and did much useful work. An Executive Committee, consisting of Mr. Caine, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Ellis, Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was formed to guide and control the work of the Agency. The Report of the fourth National Congress held at Allahabad in December of the year before last was widely circulated in England, and was, speaking generally, favourably noticed in the British Press. Mr. Digby addressed to the members of Parliament an admirable letter entitled, "India: the Queen Empress' Promises: How they are broken." This letter proved to demonstration that the solemn pledges which Her Majesty gave to the Princes and people of India in her gracious proclamation of 1858 remained unredeemed. Mr. Digby submitted well-written and well-reasoned representations to the India Office, shewing clearly that even if the recommendations of the Public Service Commission were adopted, the legitimate and honorable aspirations of the educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country would not be fulfilled. Mr. Digby also gave a very able and effective reply to the Memorandum issued by the India Office, in which the results of British rule in this country during the last 30 years have been painted in roseate hues. The dark side of the picture was well shown by Mr. Digby. The use of the offensive epithet "blackman" by Lord Salisbury in connection with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji gave rise to a banquet in honour of our distinguished countryman at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Naoroji made able speeches on this occasion and at a demonstration held in his honour at Newcastle. He also delivered several interesting lectures on India at various places. The Liverpool Liberal Club gave an entertainment to Mr. George Yule and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, at which the former gentleman made a remarkable speech. A ~~large~~ ^{large} was given by Mr. Yule at the National Liberal Club to Sir William Wedderburn on the eve of his departure to India to preside over the Fifth National Congress. Sir William made a good speech on this occasion, and on several other occasions he appealed to the English nation to do justice to the unrepresented and dumb millions of India. Sir Lepel Griffin who, though his connection with this country is severed, has not forgotten his old love for its people, did much mischief by his silly lecture on the Feudatory States of India delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute. Lord Dufferin, on his return to his native land, was entertained at Belfast, and the London Chamber of Commerce, gave a grand banquet in his honour. On both occasions he made speeches vindicating his administration in India. Sir Charles Dilke's articles on the Indian frontier question in the *Fortnightly Review* were read with much interest in England, and Mr. Dacosta's able "Notes on the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue in India" made the British public acquainted with the practical working of the disastrous system of temporary settlements, which obtains in the greater part of the country. Manchester, as usual, tried her best to promote her selfish interests at the expense of the voiceless millions of India. She carried on a persistent agitation for the construction of more railways at the cost of the Indian tax-payer and for the extension of the English Factory Act to this country. The commercial philanthropists of Lancashire, whose hearts are touched to the quick by the sufferings of Indian factory hands waited on Lord Cross at the India Office with a memorial praying for the extension of the English Factory Act to this country, and his Lordship, who is himself a Lancashire man, practically accepted their views.

PERSONNEL OF GOVERNMENT.

The changes in the *personnel* of Government either in England or in India during the past year were few and unimportant. Sir Alfred Lyall, on his retirement from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, was appointed to the Secretary of State's Council at

the India office. Another vacancy occurred in the Council owing to the resignation of General Richard Strachey, but it was not filled up. There was not a single change in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Towards the close of the year it was announced that Lord Harris had been selected to succeed Lord Reay as Governor of the Bombay Presidency. Sir Raymond West returned from England and resumed his seat on the Bombay Executive Council displacing his *locum-tenens*, Mr. Naylor. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burma, took three months' privilege leave and Mr. A. P. McDonnell, the Home Secretary, was appointed to act for him during his absence. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, went home on short leave, making over the temporary charge of his satrapy to Mr. Robert Crosthwaite. The Chief Commissionership of Assam twice changed hands during the past year. Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick having been selected to succeed Mr. Arthur Howell at Hyderabad, Mr. James Westland was appointed to the post. But scarcely had Mr. Westland joined his new appointment when he resigned it, and Mr. J. W. Quinton was selected to succeed him. The removal of Mr. Fitzpatrick from Assam was a public misfortune, as it delayed a revision of the Labour Act of 1882, which Lord Cross had directed to be taken in hand at the end of 1888. Sir Robert Sandeman, Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, went home on short leave, and Sir Harry Prendergast was appointed to act for him during his absence.

FINANCIAL.

The financial position of the Empire naturally occupied a good deal of public attention during the past year. In the summer of 1888, Lord Cross, acting under the guidance of Sir John Strachey, had sent out a despatch directing a revision of the system of Provincial Contracts and laying down the principle that the Government of India, should, as occasion demanded, have the power of retrenching the incomes of the Local Governments, in order to meet the requirements of the Imperial Treasury, leaving it to those Governments to re-adjust their revenue and expenditure in the best way they could. The proposals made by the Government of India to give effect to the policy prescribed by Lord Cross having met with strong opposition at the hands of the Provincial Governments, the consideration of the questions raised by his Lordship was postponed. The Government of India, however, decided to levy from the several Local Governments, excepting the Punjab, a contribution of 74 lakhs of rupees during 1889-90, as a temporary expedient, in aid of the Imperial revenues. This arrangement enabled Sir David Barbour to frame his Budget estimates for the current year, so as to reckon on a small surplus of ten lakhs of rupees. Bengal was required to pay ten lakhs and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh double that sum. Sir Stuart Bayley was able to meet the demand of the Supreme Government without imposing fresh burdens on the people; but the payment of ten lakhs reduced the Provincial balance to the lowest possible limit and rendered it necessary to devise schemes of taxation for the coming year. The Government of the United Provinces could not pay the required contribution without re-imposing the Patwari cess, which had been abolished by Lord Ripon in 1882. In other respects, the Financial Statement did not possess any striking features. Sir David Barbour made a weak defence of the Excise policy of the Government of India and of the continued misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund. He, however, discussed the silver question with great ability, and showed conclusively the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory solution without an international agreement. The Budget was after many years, submitted to the Legislative Council for discussion in connection with the North Western Provinces Patwari Bill, and it gave rise to a most interesting and instructive debate. Mr. Evans pointed out that although the Civil Courts in Bengal yielded a surplus to the extent of 30 lakhs, the provision made in this Province for the administration of Civil Justice had not kept pace with the increase

in litigation. Raja Durgacharan Law showed that though 16 crores had been added to the revenue during the last 8 years, still the Government was not able to make the two ends meet, and that the small surplus exhibited on the Budget was more apparent than real. The Raja strongly advocated a reduction of the Home charges and of the Public Works expenditure. Sir Charles Elliott made an unsuccessful attempt to defend his Department against the charge of extravagance made against it by Raja Durgacharan Law. The debate was rendered memorable by an important speech with which the Viceroy wound it up. He announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the submission of the annual Budget to the Legislative Council whether the financial arrangements of the year involved any legislation or not, and that Lord Cross had also declared himself in favour of granting the right of interpellation in matters of domestic policy under certain conditions which would be defined hereafter. This announcement was received with great joy by all classes of the community throughout the length and breadth of the country.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Imperial Legislative mill was fairly active during the past year. The Session commenced in Calcutta with the introduction of the North Western Provinces Patwari Bill. When the Government of India called upon the United Provinces for a contribution of 20 lakhs the re-imposition of the Patwari cess was rendered absolutely necessary. The considerations which had suggested the repeal of this impost seven years ago to Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring with a view to give some relief to the peasantry of the North Western Provinces were ignored, and a Patwari Cess was for the first time imposed in Oudh in violation of the engagements, which had been made with the Talukdars. The Merchandise Marks Act which proposed to bring the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise in accord with that of England was also passed in Calcutta, but it was found necessary to tinker it at Simla. But the most important legislative measures of the year were dealt with in the summer capital in the absence of the non-official members. The Cantonment Bill as originally introduced into the Council had two distinct objects. In the first place, it sought to confiscate the property of house-owners in cantonments, and in the second it proposed to revive indirectly the Contagious Diseases Acts which had been repealed in accordance with the House of Commons' Resolution passed on the 5th of June, 1888. The first part of the Bill excited such strong opposition among European house-owners in cantonments that its consideration was postponed. But the second part which chiefly affected helpless Natives, was carried through the Council in haste. The Official Secrets Bill was passed into law in the course of a single week, and no opportunity was given to the public to express their opinions on such an important measure. The Bill, it was explained, was a mere transcript of the English Act on the subject with certain immaterial modifications for adapting it to the circumstances of India; but while the English Act sought to prevent the communication of military secrets only, its Indian prototype was directed at prohibiting the publication of official documents, which could not bear to see the light of day. An Act was passed for protecting the Bombay Mamlatdars, who had given evidence against Mr. Crawford. There was no necessity whatever for hurrying this measure through the Council and yet it was passed into law in the course of three weeks. The statements made in Council in connection with this Bill clearly showed that the Secretary of State had authorized an open and gross breach of faith in regard to their retention in the public service which placed them on a level with those Mamlatdars who had voluntarily given bribes to Mr. Crawford to serve their ends. The Native public strongly protested against a violation of the plighted word of Her Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency, and pointed out that such a course, if adopted, would destroy all confidence in the good faith of the British Government; but no heed was paid to these protests. As a result of Mr. Scoble's visit to Burma, a Bill for reorganizing the Courts of the Lower Province was passed,

and this measure dissipated for some time to come all hopes for the establishment of a High or Chief Court at Rangoon. Four important Bills relating to the Central Provinces—namely the Municipal Bill, the Land Revenue and Tenancy Act Amendment Bills and the Village Conservancy Bill—were carried through the Council.

The Legislative Councils of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were not particularly active during the past year, while the North West Council enjoyed perfect rest. The Bengal Council did not commence its work until a late period in the season and held a small number of sittings. The only measures of importance which it passed last year were a Bill for the protection of private rights in fisheries and a Bill for providing sanitary control over so-called free emigrants on their way from the recruiting districts to Assam. The introduction of this latter measure was signalled by a remarkable speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. The statements made by Sir Stuart Bayley in Council satisfactorily vindicated the hostile attitude which our late lamented predecessor had felt it his duty to assume towards the Slave Bill and for assuming which his conduct had been denounced as "dishonorable" by Sir Rivers Thompson, the then Home Member of the Executive Council. The wrong done to Babu Kristo Das Pal was thus fully avenged. The most important measure passed by the Bombay Council last year was the Village Sanitation Act. The Madras Council passed a Town Nuisances Bill and a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Salt Revenue. A Bill for levying tobacco duties in the town of Madras was introduced, as also a measure for the protection and administration of religious or charitable Endowments. As in the previous year, the North-West-Council did nothing during the past twelve months to justify its existence. It did not hold even a single sitting throughout this period—a fact which proved to demonstration that there was no necessity for creating the Council.

POLITICAL.

The most important political event of the past year was of course, the deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir. The appointment of Colonel Parry Nisbet to the Residency at Srinagar had given rise to strong hopes that Pertap Singh would at last be given an opportunity to set his house in order. But, unfortunately for the Maharaja, the new Resident fell in with the views of Prince Amar Singh, who had for a long time been intriguing to secure the *guddi* for himself. With the Raja's help Colonel Nisbet discovered some compromising letters said to have been written by the Maharaja and obtained from His Highness a *perwana* authorizing certain arrangements for the administration of his State for the next five years. Pertap Singh denied the genuineness of the letters and the Government of India did not attach much importance to them. The *perwana* was, however, construed into voluntary resignation and Pertap Singh was deprived of all powers. When the Maharaja protested against his deposition and demanded an enquiry into the charges brought against him, the Viceroy informed him that the gross misgovernment of his State had necessitated his removal from the *guddi*. In arriving at this conclusion Lord Lansdowne conveniently overlooked the fact that in the first year of his rule Pertap Singh had introduced many important reforms in the administration of his State and that since the appointment of Dewan Luchman Das who was forced upon him by the Foreign Office, he was not at all responsible for what was done in his name by the Dewan with the support of the British Resident. The Chief of Hill Tipperah in Bengal was also on the plea of misgovernment, called upon to abdicate his position and retire on a pension, and no opportunity was given to him to defend himself from the charges brought against him. The "abdication" was not however forced on him. The young Chief of Patiala having come of age was invested with full powers of administration and the Council of Regency was dissolved. On the death of the Nawab of Rampore in Rohilkhand, his minor son was placed on the *guddi*, and an English officer on high pay and enjoying other advantages was appointed as his guardian to make a gentleman of him. Although the Maharaja of Kotah

in Rajputana died under suspicious circumstances and his widows prayed for an enquiry into the matter, this most reasonable prayer was rejected by the Foreign Office. The promise made to the Chiefs of Bundelkhand who had been required to provide lands for the Indian Midland Railway that they would be given full compensation for the same was violated, and the Chiefs obtained no redress for the wrong done to them.

The Viceroy made an extensive tour along the North-Western Frontier in the autumn and saw with his own eyes the special works which have been and are being constructed for strengthening its defences. The result of the tour was the deputation of Sir Robert Sandeman, the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, to the Zhob Vally with instructions to open out the country between the Waziri territory and British outposts to the north of Beluchistan and to arrange for the safe-guarding of the Gomal Pass on lines somewhat similar to those adopted in the Khyber. Active measures were taken last year for carrying into effect the scheme for enabling the Feudatory Chiefs to assist in the defence of the North-Western Frontier of the Empire, which had been appropriately announced by Lord Dufferin at Patiala a few weeks before his retirement from the Viceroyalty. Some selected British officers were appointed advisers to the Chiefs willing to co-operate in the defence of the Empire and as inspectors of their troops chosen for service with British forces. The officers so appointed heartily entered into their duties and vigorously pushed on the important work entrusted to them. Some 20,000 troops were provided during the year by the Feudatory Chiefs in various parts of the country under the scheme of Imperial defence, and satisfactory arrangements were made for training these troops. It was confidently believed that the scheme would prove a success, if it be continued to be worked in the spirit in which it had been conceived.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

As the first year of an Indian Governor-General is necessarily spent in learning his business, the Supreme Government did not deal during the past year with many questions relating to the internal administration of the Empire. Towards the close of his reign Lord Dufferin had taken up some important matters and the final decision of the Government on these was made known last year. The proposals made by the Public Service Commission had generally been supported by the late Viceroy and his colleagues and submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. Lord Cross set aside almost all the recommendations of the Commission. His Lordship arrived at the conclusion that it was not necessary to have recourse to legislation for giving effect to the main scheme of the Commission. And holding this view, Lord Cross practically left matters where they were, though he directed a few changes in designations. In one important respect, however, his Lordship adopted the Commission's proposal and raised the age limit for candidates for the Indian Civil Service from 19 to 23 years. But his refusal to accept the Commission's recommendation for holding simultaneous examinations in England and India grievously disappointed the Native community and it was felt that they had gained almost nothing by the labours of the Commission. On the last day of 1888 the Home Department had issued a resolution on the subject of moral training and discipline in schools and colleges, and invited the opinions of the Local Governments on certain suggestions contained therein. These opinions having been received, final orders were passed on the subject. These were extremely disappointing, as they did not display any breadth of view or genuine statesmanship. The measures prescribed for moral training were not of any importance, while for promoting discipline the Government of India took a retrograde step and sanctioned the re-introduction of corporal punishment, which had been done away with by Lord William Bentinck more than half a century ago. In order that there might be no lack of energy in developing muscular Christianity fully, it was suggested that trained administrators of the ratan should as far as possible, be imported from England to

replace the present race of Head Masters. So much charmed were Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues with the idea of enforcing discipline in Indian schools by means of the birch that they went the length of saying that a part of the money now devoted to high education might be applied to providing efficient training schools for teachers, and that, if necessary, the Local Governments should impose fresh taxation for the purpose. The policy announced in Sir John Strachey's Budget for 1879-80 in regard to loans and advances for local works was rightly reversed. The Government of India at last recognised that local bodies could not raise money in the open market except upon extravagant terms, and that Municipalities and other corporations had been obliged to abandon or indefinitely postpone important and urgent works of public utility. The rules framed by the Government of India for giving loans and advances to local bodies, however, provided that money should not be lent to District Boards for construction of works unless there was reason to believe that the money so invested would yield a return of at least 4 per cent. Sir Stuart Bayley felt it his duty to move the Government of India to reconsider the matter and remove this unreasonable restriction. One of the first acts of the new Viceroy was to take up the Assam Coolie question. At the beginning of the year the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State, in which it was distinctly admitted that a case had been made out for introducing reforms in the system of recruiting coolies for the tea-gardens. But in a subsequent despatch written six months afterwards the Government retreated from the position previously taken up, and told Lord Cross that there was no urgent necessity for any special amendment of Act I. of 1882 and that the ordinary law was quite sufficient for the suppression of the malpractices which had been brought to light by Mr. F. H. Tucker, the police officer, who was deputed by Sir Stuart Bayley to enquire into the matter. This conclusion was arrived at in the teeth of the Lieutenant-Governor's declaration that without an amendment of the law it was quite impossible to put down the abuses connected with the recruitment of coolies. At the same time by removing Mr. Fitzpatrick from Assam in order to find a suitable berth for Mr. Westland, the Government of Lord Lansdowne managed to put off a general revision of the Slave law beyond the three-year period which had been prescribed by Lord Cross at the end of 1886. In another matter the Government of India retreated from the position which it had previously taken up. After the submission of the report of the Public Service Commission, a system of competitive examination for admission into the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department had been adopted; but the orders issued on this subject were rescinded last year, probably because it was discovered that Europeans and Eurasians would not be able to hold their own in a competition with Natives.

The question of excise reform and Police re-organization occupied the attention of the Government of India last year, but no final orders were passed on them. Lord Lansdowne earned the gratitude of the Native Community by appointing the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee to be Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The Jail Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge submitted their report in the spring; but neither the report nor the orders passed on it were published. Towards the close of the year Mr. C. J. Lyall was deputed to enquire into the working of the penal system in the Andaman Islands. During the past year the Military Works Department was extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Commissariat, Transport and Clothing Departments in those Presidencies were transferred to the control of the Government of India. This measure was generally regarded as the beginning of a scheme for the abolition of the Presidency commands and local Military Departments. A few days before the close of the year Dr. Volker was sent out by the Secretary of State for one year to advise on the introduction of agricultural improvements into India.

PROVINCIAL.

The general administration of the Provinces was carried on during the past year, as before,

on lines already laid down, and there was not much to distinguish it from the ordinary run of events. A good deal of distress was caused in Behar and Orissa by scarcity and floods. When the failure of the monsoon rains in those Provinces occurred, the Government of Bengal, placing too much reliance on the reports of District Officers, showed a disposition to overlook the distress of the people; but Sir Stuart Bayley ultimately realised the gravity of the situation. His Honor himself proceeded to Behar to see with his own eyes the real state of things and deputed Sir John Edgar to Orissa for a similar purpose. Both these tours produced excellent results and led to the adoption of adequate relief measures. Later on in the year floods caused extensive damage in Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore and some of the Behar districts. Sir Stuart Bayley visited some of the inundated tracts in the first named district. With a view to reform the excise administration of the Province, an excise Commissionership was created and bestowed on Mr. Westmacott and the subordinate establishment was strengthened. Sir Stuart Bayley announced his determination to abolish outstills in all places to which the sadder distillery system was suited and issued instructions to licensing officers to ascertain and consult local opinion as to the location of shops. The questions regard the Subordinate Executive Service and filling the clerkships in the Bengal Offices were satisfactorily dealt with last year. A Sanitary Board was constituted and the establishment of village Union Committees was resolved upon. The subject of Technical education was taken in hand and a special enquiry by a selected officer ordered. Towards the close of the year it was rumoured that the Government of Bengal contemplated the introduction of various new local taxes. It was believed that an education cess, a sanitary cess, octroy duties and tolls on bridges would be imposed from the commencement of the next official year. These rumours naturally produced much uneasiness in the public mind. A Provincial conference was held in Calcutta to discuss some important questions of local interest and it proved great success.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Government of India having directed an enquiry into the charges brought against Dr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Naini Central Jail by Captain Hearsay, the investigation was entrusted to Mr. Porter the Magistrate of Allahabad. Dr. Hall admitted that he had used the offensive epithet "half-caste" towards the Captain, but still Sir Auckland Colvin took no notice of the Doctor's conduct. A Committee was appointed under the presidency of Mr. Quinton to frame a scheme for administrative re-organization of the United Provinces. The scheme framed by the Committee was submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Sir Auckland Colvin took much interest in promoting sanitation in the Municipalities of Allahabad, Agra and Benares and much progress was made in this direction during the last year.

In the Punjab Sir James Lyall earned the gratitude of the people by nominating Babu Protul Chunder Chatterjee to an acting Judgeship of the Chief Court, and by taking up the question of reforming the system of examinations of the Punjab University. In dealing with the report of the General Educational conference, Sir James distinctly laid down the sound principle that if the examinations are beyond the capacity of an ordinary student, they become positively injurious to the interests of education. Notwithstanding this emphatic expression of opinion on the part of the head of the Local Government, the Viceroy who as patron was present at the last convocation of the Punjab University felt it his duty to denounce the agitation which had been set on foot for lowering the excessively high standard prescribed by that University.

In Madras Lord Connemara continued to win golden opinions from sections of the community. In the height of the hot season, his Lordship left his pleasant retreat on the Blue-mountains and personally visited the famine-stricken tracts in the Ganjam District. The adoption of relief measures in an adequate scale naturally resulted from this visit. Lord Connemara threw off the trammels of political economy, and

sanctioned the importation of seed-grain on Government account and its distribution amongst the cultivators at the beginning of the rainy season. If the ryots had been left to their own resources, there would have been no crops on 20,000 acres. Unfortunately for the people of Gunjam their crops were destroyed by floods as the autumn relief operations were about to close. In other Districts much anxiety was caused by a failure of the rains, and altogether the outlook in the Madras Presidency was very gloomy at the end of the year.

The Criminal case instituted against the Mohunt of Tirpati and the libel suit brought by Mr. Eardley Norton against the President of the Madras Corporation caused much excitement in the Presidency. The Committee appointed by Lord Connemara to enquire into the working of the local Agricultural Department submitted its report last year, but no orders were passed on it.

In Bombay Lord Reay carried on the administration in the same liberal spirit as before. His Lordship received the warm sympathy of the Native community for the treatment accorded to him by Lord Cross in the matter of the corrupt Mamlatdars and the Crawford case. Lord Cross acquitted Mr. Crawford on the charges of bribery brought against him, but directed his removal from the Civil Service for having borrowed money in violation of established rules. The publication of Mr. Ommaney's confidential Memorandum caused much excitement among the Parsees, and the whole community in the Western Presidency was greatly stirred by the proposal of the British Post Office to fix Sunday as the day of departure of English mails from Bombay. Lord Reay won universal gratitude by selecting Mr. K. T. Telang to fill the vacant judgeship in the local High Court.

In the minor Provinces nothing of any importance occurred during the past year. The work of pacifying Upper Burma was carried on with much vigour by Sir Charles Crosthwaite in concert with the military authorities and much progress was made in this direction. The Government of India wisely resolved to release a large number of Burmans who were imprisoned for having taken part in the disturbances that followed the annexation of Theebaw's dominions. The good work which Mr. Fitzpatrick was doing in Assam was suddenly interrupted by his unexpected removal to Hyderabad and his transfer was deeply regretted by the people of the Province. The step was strongly condemned by all right-minded persons, who were anxiously looking for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Assam labour question. In the Central Provinces Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, as usual, devoted himself with characteristic zeal and energy to the task of reforming administrative abuses in the various departments. The attention of the public in these Provinces was a good deal occupied last year by the proceedings connected with the capture trial and execution of the celebrated dacoit, Tantiabhil.

GENERAL.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the eldest son of the Heir-Apparent to the British Throne, came out to India on a visit in the autumn, and is engaged in making a tour through the country. His Royal Highness, who is now in our midst, has been received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and joy wherever he has been, and, like his illustrious father, has created a favourable impression on all with whom he has come in to contact. The Prince's visit furnishes another proof, if further proof were needed, of the deep interest which our gracious and beloved sovereign takes in the welfare of her Indian subjects. The National Association for supplying female Medical aid to the women of India, under the presidency of the Marchioness of Lansdowne continued to do useful work during the past year. Mr. W. S. Cairne, M. P. visited India for the second time last cold weather and went to some of the most important towns and cities in connection with the temperance movement. He delivered many able and interesting lectures on the Abkari policy of the Indian Government and supported his statements by incontestable facts and figures. Many other distinguished English noblemen and

gentlemen visited India last year, among whom may be mentioned Lord Herschell, the ex-Liberal Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Dilke, Professor Bryce, and the Right Hon'ble H. C. Childers, who is still in our midst. In connection with the cow protection movement Striman Swamy made a tour in the Madras Presidency and delivered lectures wherever he went. The Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, under the guidance of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sirkar, did, as usual much useful work during the past year. The closing week of the year was rendered memorable by the assembling of the Fifth National Congress in Bombay attended by about 2,000 delegates and presided over by Sir William Wedderburn late of the Bombay Civil Service. The meeting was signalled by the presence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. for Northampton, to whom numerous addresses of welcome from various parts of the country expressive of heartfelt gratitude for his disinterested services to India were presented.

CALCUTTA.

The first general election of Municipal Commissioners under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation roused much interest among the rate-payers of the Town and amalgamated parts of the Suburbs. The Government of Bengal nominated fifteen gentlemen to be Commissioners, of whom only three were Bengalis. Although these nominations were unexceptionable, the number was far too small, considering the interest, the influence, the wealth and numerical strength of the Hindu community in the town, and the share of city burdens borne by them. The working of the new Act more particularly in regard to the assessment of residential houses caused a good deal of dissatisfaction and alarm among the rate-payers. The University slaughter of innocents in the summer made a serious impression on all friends of high education. The published results of the Entrance Examination showed that only 20 per cent. of the candidates had passed. The public were not disposed to ascribe this extremely unfavourable result to any sudden deterioration in the quality of the education imparted in the schools of Bengal. They were rather inclined to attribute it to the nature of the questions put and to the system of marking adopted by the examiners. There arose a loud demand for an enquiry into the matter, and the Senate was obliged to comply with it. A Committee was accordingly appointed to consider and report on the whole subject. The affairs of the Calcutta Public Library received a good deal of attention during the past year and a scheme was proposed for reorganizing it. The main feature of the scheme was that it called upon the proprietors of the Library to make it over to Government and at the same time sought to deprive the public altogether of the privilege which they had hitherto enjoyed of borrowing books by payment of small monthly subscriptions. The past year witnessed the establishment of a Fine Arts Society in the metropolis. The progress of the Pioneer Libel case was watched with much interest; but its sudden and unaccountable breakdown when it came up for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court produced much disappointment. Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon ascents and Parachute descents caused a good deal of excitement among the Native Community.

OBITUARY.

It is now our painful duty to record the names of the distinguished persons who were gathered to their fathers during the last year, and the list is unhappily, a very long one. Europe was deprived of one of its crowned heads by the death of King Louis of Portugal and the Bourbon family of one of its members by that of the ex-Empress of Brazil. England lost one of her most eminent statesmen by the death of John Bright, whose memory will ever be cherished in grateful recollection by the people of India whose sincere friend and well-wisher he was and to whom he had rendered invaluable services. She also mourned the loss of an octogenarian politician in the Earl of Malmesbury; of a most profound scholar in Professor Chandler; a great and good naturalist in the Rev. J. G. Wood;

of two well-known Liberal Members of Parliament in Mr. John Slagg and Mr. Frith who had done useful service to India in connection with the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy and in other ways; of a popular novelist in Wilkie Collins, of a poet in Martin Tupper, of a poetess in Eliza Cook; and of a celebrated composer of church music in Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley. England had further to mourn the loss of Mr. Robert Browning, one of her most gifted poets and of Dr. Mackay, the "people's poet." France lost her most eminent literary critic and a politician of renown in M. Edmond Scherer and the Nestor of Socialists in M. Felix Pyat, who had been the leading spirit in the troubles of 1849 and 1871. Italy had to mourn the loss of Count Caroli the ex-Premier; Russia of Count Tolstoi, the liberal-minded Minister of the Interior, who had introduced a scheme of local Self-Government in that country; Sweden of her most distinguished Engineer, Captain John Erickson, the inventor of the screw-propeller and of several war appliances; and Austria, of her amiable Crown Prince, the only son of the Emperor Francis Joseph and of an able and experienced diplomatist, Count Karoli. America lost Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate states, who had played a leading part in some of the most stirring scenes in the history of the New World. America had also to mourn the death of the most learned woman of the age, Miss Maria Mitchell, LL.D., the famous astronomer of New York, and of the celebrated thought-reader, Mr. Washington Irving. Australia lost its "Gold Dogger King" and one of the richest men in the Colony in Mr. J. B. Watson. By the death of Father Damien, who had deliberately devoted himself to ministering to the spiritual wants of the wretched creatures slowly dying of leprosy in the Leper settlement of the Sandwich Islands, the world lost one of those heroes of the Cross, who in all ages have shed such lustre on the Christian faith. Among the distinguished Anglo-Indians who were gathered to their fathers were the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who had left such a good name behind him among the Native community of the Madras Presidency; Sir George Clerk, who had twice been Governor of Bombay, Dr. D. B. Smith whose goodness of heart and high professional skill as a medical man is still vividly remembered in this city; and Colonel R. D. Osborn, one of the truest and best champions of India in England. India lost three of her feudatory chiefs—the Nawab of Rampur in Rohilkhand and the Maharajas of Bundi and Kotah in Rajputana. By the death of the Maharaja of Bundi the last representative of the old class of Native Chiefs disappeared from the stage of Indian politics. Bengal had to mourn the loss of Mr. Anund Ram Barua, C. S.; Babu Rajendra Dutt, Babu Tara Prasad Chatterjee, Moulvie Kabir-ad-din Ahmed, Moulvie Doen Mahomed, Dr. Ganga Prasad Mookerjee; Behar, of Babu Bhupen Singh, Babu Rada Bullab Singh, and Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvie Mahomed Hossein and Haji Syed Mahomed Taki Khan; the United Provinces, of the old Maharaja of Benares, Raja Ajit Singh of Pertabgarh and Shams-ul-ulama Mir Mahomed Abbas of Lucknow; the Punjab, of Bhai Narayan Singh and Nawab Khawaja Mahmed Khan, Nawab of Teris, Bombay, of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harida; Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik and Mr. S. B. Thakar, C. S.; Madras, of Prince Azim Jah of Arcot and Sir Raghunani Raja Dass of Gunjam; and Hyderabad, of Sir Salur Jung II., and Raja Narendra Prasad. The Amir of Afghanistan lost a faithful and devoted servant in General Amir Ahmed and by the death of Sirdar Wali Mahomed disappeared one of the familiar figures from the stage of Afghan politics. The Church of England lost one of her brightest ornaments in Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, and the Native Church in India, one of oldest and most respected Ministers in the Rev. P. M. Rudra.

CONCLUSION.

The above is necessarily an imperfect retrospect of the past year. It was a year of sorrow suffering and disappointment. May the New Year under God's blessing prove more prosperous and happy.

Correspondence

STABILITY OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT,

DEAR SIR,—Professor Cornelius Walford, F. I. A., F. S. S., Author of several valuable works on Life Assurance, writes, in his Insurance Guide, as follows. "We may mention one simple test which we have applied to many offices of whose soundness there can be no possible doubt. It is, that the accumulated funds of such offices stand in the proportion of from four to five times the amount of their annual income from all sources. There are many offices of which such results could not be expected, except through the aid of subscribed capital, and which may nevertheless be sound; but no office which has such accumulations need be doubted."

Adopting that safe rule, and making a comparison between the three comparatively young offices operating in India, we obtain the following results, with the aid of capital.

Name of Office and year of establishment.	No. of years at work at close of 1888.	Income of 1888 from all sources.	Accumulated Funds in hand on 31st December 1888 including capital as per reports.	Ratio of Accumulated Funds to Income.
Positive 1871		Rs.	Rs.	times as much
Scottish 1866	17	6,95,696	42,85,597	6.16
Imperial 1874	22	6,47,316	32,21,214	4.97
Oriental of Bombay	14	11,48,642	36,33,693	3.16

According to this test, the "Oriental" Life Office of Bombay is far below the mark.

The 4th January 1890.

Yours faithfully,

CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Buay St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend and otheo sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DIS-

COVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. O., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Advertisements.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

Native noblemen and gentlemen who have subscribed to the Reception Fund will oblige by sending to the British Indian Association Rooms for their Tickets.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI
S. E. J. CLARKE.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta
4th Jan. 1890.

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN

TO

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD
OF WALES, K. G.

ON

JANUARY 7TH 1890.

I. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales will be received at 6-30 P. M. precisely at the entrance of the Reception Pavilion by a deputation consisting of the Executive Committee headed by the Chairman.

II. The Chairman will conduct His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales to the dais. The Company will remain standing until the Viceregal and Royal party take their seats.

The Executive Committee will take their seats. As the Viceregal and Royal party reach the dais the massed Bands will play the National Anthem.

III. The entertainment will commence by a Dance or Nautch by a group of Dancing girls.

IV. A performance of Vocal and Instrumental Music, introducing an air upon the *Nastaranga*.

V. An exhibition of Native Jugglery.

VI. The Company will stand and keep their places whilst the Viceregal and Royal party accompanied by the Executive Committee pass out of the Reception Pavilion, and proceed to witness a scene to be performed by the Bengal Theatre Company from the play of *Sakuntala*.

VII. The Theatrical performance will be followed in order by:—

An exhibition of Indian Quarter Staff play.

A Tibetan play and dance.

The famous Khuttak sword dance round the Bonfire.

VIII. A signal will be given, and the Company will resume their seats. The Viceregal and Royal party will resume their places on the dais, the Company standing to receive them.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee will then present Garlands, *Atar* and *Pam*, after which the Chairman and the Executive Committee will conduct the Viceregal and Royal Party to their carriages. The Company will remain standing until the illustrious guests have left the Pavilion.

The massed Bands will play "God bless the Prince of Wales."

IX. After the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, K. G., the amusements will be continued until 10 o'clock P. M.

No. 222.

The 10th Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 9th January 1890, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the deviation of a portion of original line of Central Road from Puggyaputty Street to Baboo Lal's Lane as suggested by the people of Burra Bazar and the Jain community.

2. To confirm the proceedings of the Central Road Committee at Meetings held on the 9th and 12th December 1889.

3. To consider the Resolution passed by the General Committee at their Meeting held on the 2nd September 1889 to the effect that, under the present circumstances of the Municipality, it is not expedient to contribute any funds towards the support of the Public Library.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at Meetings held on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th December 1889.

5. Mr. Swinhoe to move that the gradation pay of the Assessors for the Suburbs be fixed at Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 350 in lieu of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Suburban Improvement Committee at Meetings held on the 3rd, 17th and 27th December 1889.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 10th and 17th December 1889.

8. To confirm the proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Prince Albert Victor on his arrival in Calcutta.

9. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Town Improvement Committee at a Meeting held on the 28th August 1889.

10. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at Meetings held on the 25th September, 13th November and 4th and 18th December 1889.

11. Vital statistics for the month of November 1889.

At the close of the Ordinary Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

1. Granting application of Mothoora Kanto Shaw Chowdry for a license to store jute at Nos. 78 and 79 Sobha Bazar Street.

2. Granting application of Trannath Banerjee for a license to store jute at No. 25 Buddree Dass' Temple Street.

JOHN COWIE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

2nd January 1890.

219

MELBOURNE

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,

SEALDAH

OPEN DAILY FROM 12 NOON TILL 10 P. M.

(SUNDAY INCLUDED)

ASSURED SUCCESS.

The Beautiful enclosure thronged with happy faces.

Thousands of wonderstruck on-lookers. Brilliant Electric Light. Efficient Bank.

No place of amusement where people go home more happy, pleased, and satisfied than from the

MELBOURNE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

SEALDAH.

THE PLUNGE!

THE DIVE!

THE SENSATION!

Admission Ticket 2 Annas.

—which entitles the purchaser to be carried to and fro from one end of this wonderful structure and return.

203 Refreshments supplied by J. ANDREWS



BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

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Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes, both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work

GREAT 'EASTERN HOTEL.CHRISTMAS
AND**NEW YEAR GIFTS.****LADIES' FITTED BAGS.**Best Makes, fitted with latest requisites from
Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.**LADIES' FITTED DRESSING-CASES.**All selected expressly for us, from Rs. 65
to Rs. 600.**GENTLEMEN'S FITTED DRESSING-
CASES,**

Arranged with every Requisite.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 140.

**GENTLEMEN'S FITTED GLADSTONE
BAGS.**Fittings arranged to enable them being taken from
bag, and forming a stand on dressing-table. These
Bags contain all Toilet requisites, and form a most
desirable present.

Inches	20	22	24
Rupees	63-8	70	80

The "Tantalus" Spiri 4a5nd.Nickel-plated, fall down top bar and handle, with
side lock, finest English cut-glass decanters, arranged
in oak case, with best Nickel mounts.

Two-Pint Bottles ... Rs. 80 to 105

Three-Pint Bottles ... " 100 to 200

Two-Quart Bottles ... " 100 to 140

Three-Quart Bottles ... " 125 to 175

Inkstands.Several very choice Novelties have been added to
our already large and varied collection.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 100.

Fairy Lights.This Charming Ornament, suitable for both Dining
or Drawing-room, has a very pretty effect when
lighted. All the newest shade of colors, including
the Sun-down tints.

Price, from Re. 1 to Rs. 25.

Presentation Cutlery.Best Electro-Plated Set of Fish or Fruit Knives
and Forks, Ivory Handles.

Set for six, Rs. 16-8.

Set for twelve, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

Sets of Carvers, in Case.Mappin and Webb's best make, in oak case, con-
taining one pair Carvers, one pair Game-carvers, one
Steel, all of fine buck-horn handle, Silver ferrules.
Rs. 38-12 the case.**The latest Novelty from the Paris
Exhibition.**Models of the Eiffel Tower, arranged as Toilet
Stands, Inkstands, Perfume Stands, and Pin Cush-
ions in best polished brass.

Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 25.

We have also a splendid assortment of the follow-
ing, all of the best makes and at very cheap
prices:—

Albums.	Lamps.
Photo Frames.	Call Bells.
Plush Frames.	Clocks.
Nickel Frames.	Tennis Sets.
Scrap Albums.	Cricket Gear.
Photo View Albums.	Footballs.
Fitted Work Baskets.	Playing Cards
Toilet Stands.	

ALSO

Games of every Description.**TOYS! TOYS!!**This department is now replete with assort-
ments of all the latest Toys manufactured in
England, France and Germany—an inspection
is solicited—suitable for Boys or Girls of all
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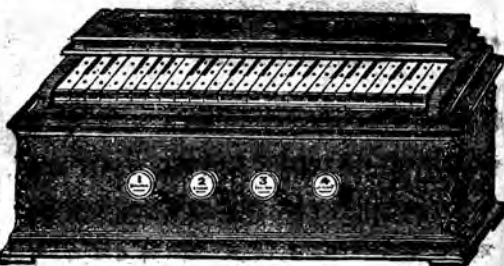
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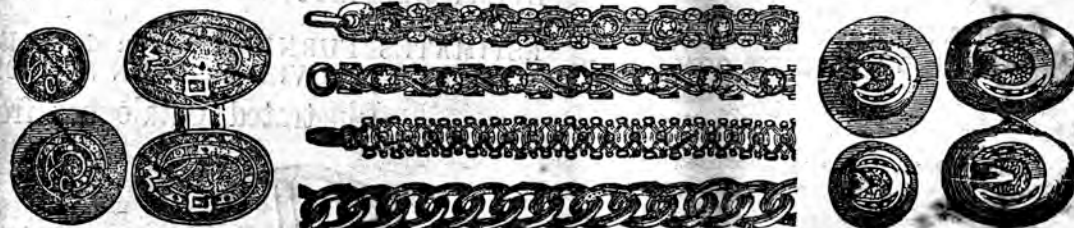
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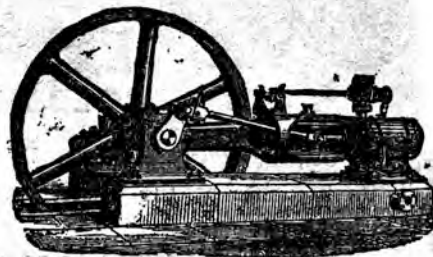
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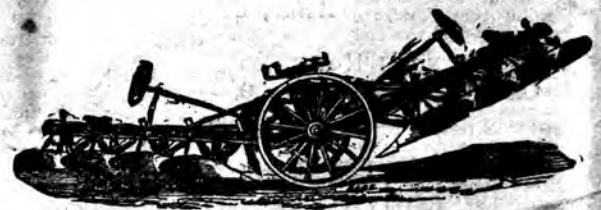
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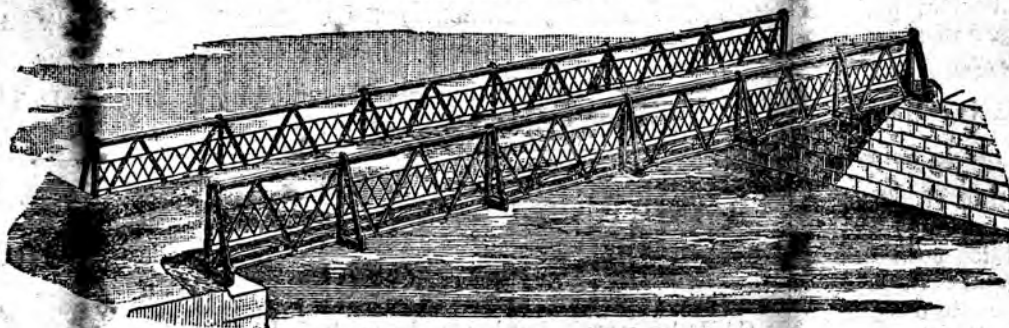
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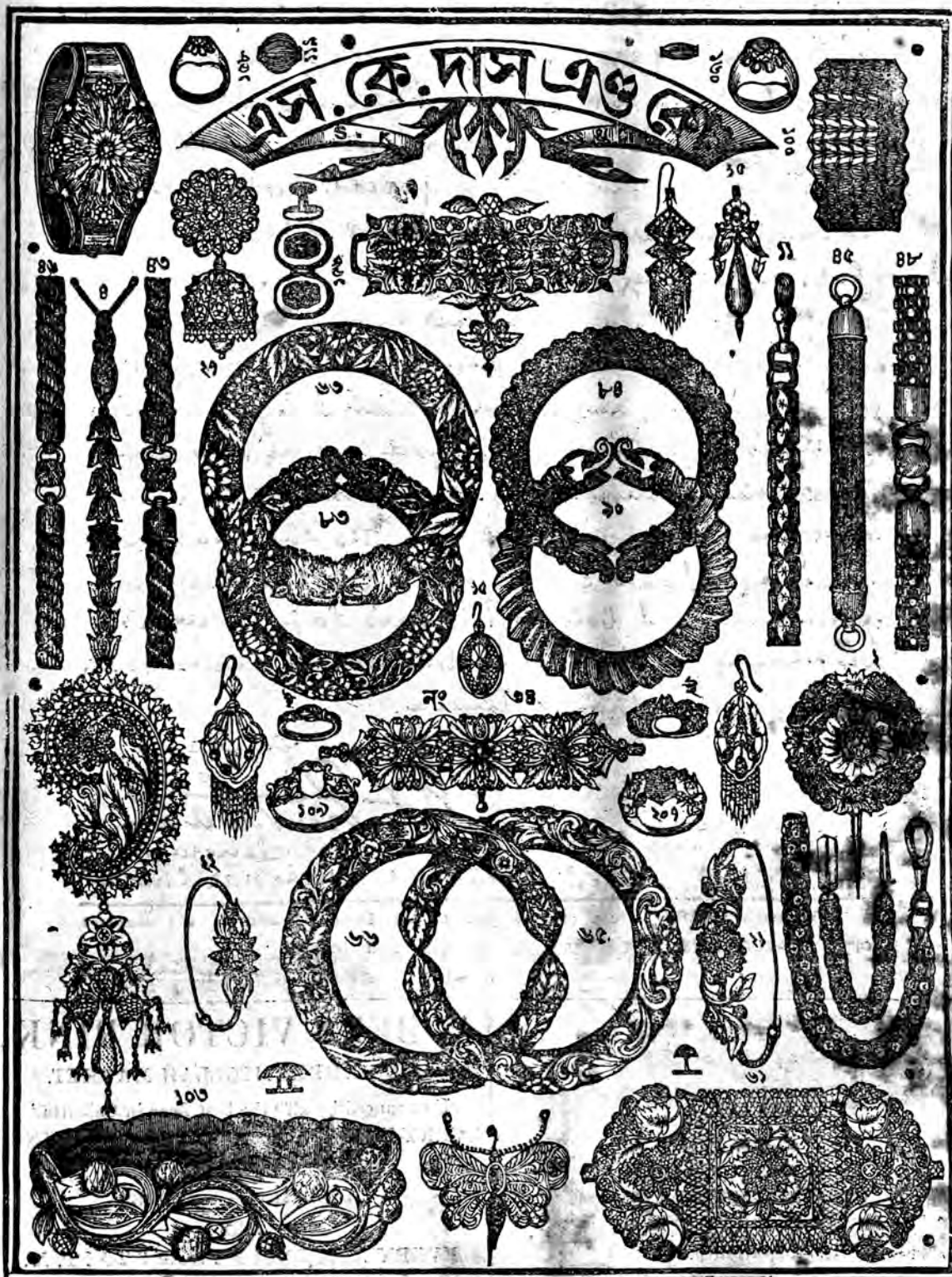
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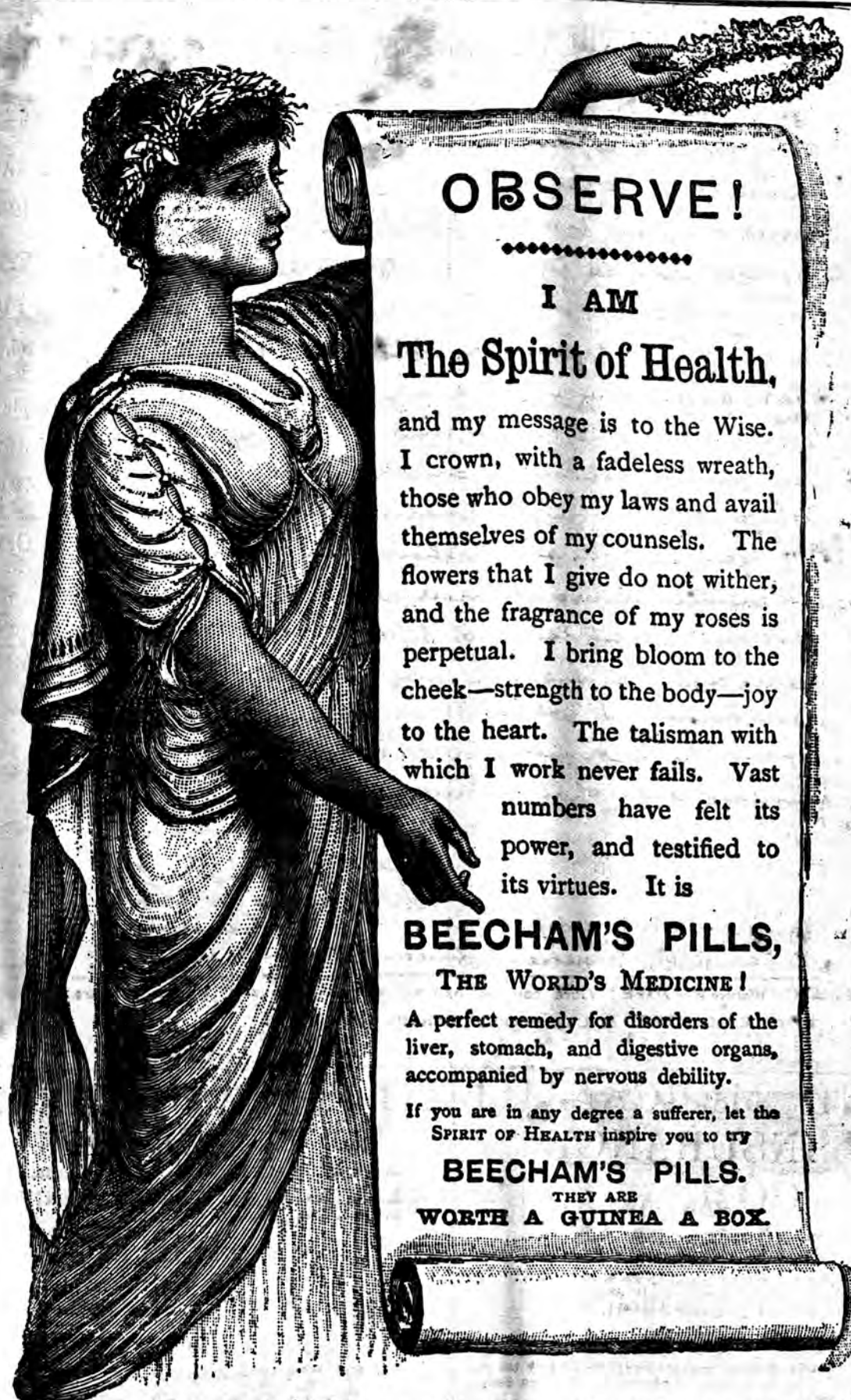
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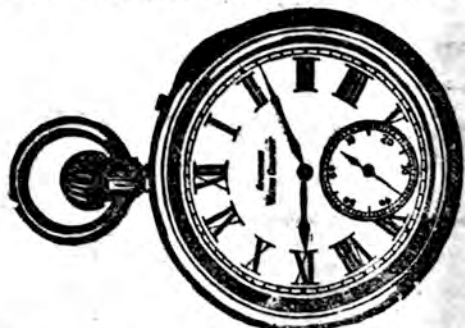
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